

SPORTS



The 12th, closing stage, of the "Sotalsiticheskaya Industriya" newspaper cycling race rolling to the finishing line in Novosibirsk.

PRIZES FOR CYCLISTS

Alghimantus Valtkus, 21, from Klaipeda won the 12th concluding stage of the many-day race for the "Sotalsiticheskaya Industriya" newspaper prize in the 29th national championship. He covered 74 km in 1 hr 37 min 54 sec, two seconds ahead of Andrei Toporishchev, from Khabarovsk, and Ravil Vaziridinov, from Uzbekistan.

Viktor Demidenko, 19, Central Army Club racer from Khabarovsk, captured the overall title. A twice world junior title, he is the youngest in the history of many-day competitions in this country to have won such a title. He covered 1,424 km on route from Dneprodzherzhinsk to Mayaya Zemlya in 34 hr 11 min 53 sec. Vladimir Voloshin, 20, from Tselinograd came second in 34 hr 15 min 24 sec, and world junior champion Oleg Chudakov, 18, from the Krasnodar sports club and studying at the Rostov teachers' college, came third in 34 hr 17 min 42 sec.

VICTORY ON A NEW TRACK

Ivan Romanov, from Klaipeda, and Sergei Nikitenko, from Khabarovsk, have won a 150-lap bunch race with 30 intermediate finishes on the new Spartak cycling track, which capped the national cup and championship competitions.

Sergei Kopylov, from Tula, Moscow Olympics bronze medalist and world champion, won the sprint, clocking an excellent 10.9 sec in the final 200 m. He also made the best outdoor performance in the country ever in the 1,000 m standing start in 1 min 04.963 sec.

CHIBURDANIDZE CONSOLIDATES HER LEAD

Defending world chess title Maya Chiburdanidze is leading 3.5 to 3.5 after winning the adjourned ninth game. She has only to pick up 2.5 points in the remaining seven games to retain the title.

The match recently moved from the resort town of Borzhomi, where the first half of the contest was played, to Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. According to chess referee Grandmaster Miroslav Filip, of Czechoslovakia, the first half was impeccable organized.

HOSTESSES TAKE ALL

During two days the Khristo Botev gymnasium in Sofia hosted the tenth rhythmic exercises tournament which drew competitors from Budapest, Bucharest, Moscow, Prague, and Sofia.

The event was dominated by Bulgaria, which took the first five all-around titles. Nadya Kalyanova, who recently won the Intervision prize, was the top all-arounder. Sofia captured the team title, followed by Moscow and Prague.

SPARTAK WON BADMINTON TITLES

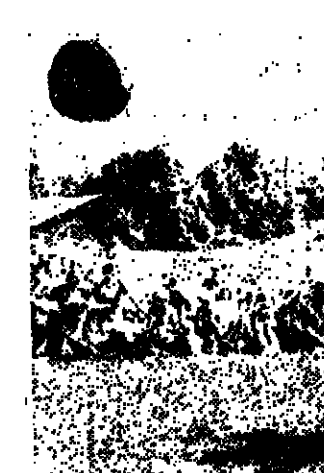
The Spartak badminton team made up of Anatoly Skripko, Yevgeny Dayenov and Vadim Strelchikov, from Moscow, Svetlana Belyustova and Nikolai Voronkov, from Mogilyov, and Elada Sharafaldinova, from Baku, have won their second successive national championship, held this time at the Palace of Sports of the Krasnoye Sormovo Works.

ITALY CAPTURES WORLD CUP

Italian walkers have won the world cup contested by over 170 male and female entrants from 19 countries. The competition was held outside Valencia, Spain. The Italians failed to win any individual title, though, which went to Mexican Ernesto Canto and Raul Gonzalez and S. Gustafsson, of Sweden. Canto covered 20 km over the El Soler 2.5-km waterfront circuit in 1 hr 23 min 51 sec. Yevgeny Yevsyukov, from Sochi, was fourth in 1 hr 24 min 51 sec. Anatoly Solomin, from Kiev, seventh (1 hr 26 min 39 sec), and Pyotr Pochenchuk, from Grodno, eighth (1 hr 27 min 03 sec).

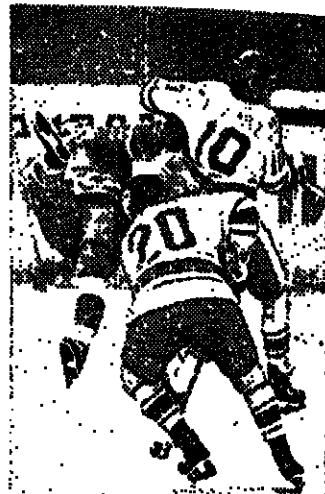
RALLY ACROSS THE CARPATHIANS

117 crews driving ordinary models and 33 ones steering specially equipped cars have competed in the third final stage of the 24th national auto rally championship in the Carpathians in the seventh, eighth and tenth car classes (Lada, Moskvich and Volga).



THERE'S STILL A LONG WAY TO GO...

The 36th national ice hockey championship got under way in late September, and the first division clubs have played five games each—which is not a lot but enough for some conclusions to be drawn and for a rough assessment of their potential and prospects to be reached. As expected, the defending champion Central Army Club and last year's runner-up Moscow Spartak have taken the lead, having won all their games. Trailing them with four points less each are Moscow Dynamo and Krylya Sovetov; while still further behind, in a solid pack, lie the rest of the teams.



The Central Army Club edged Moscow Dynamo, 4-3, in a recent hotly contested game.

Photo by Anatoly Okhmakovich

long and serious struggle, boasting four strong—and dissimilar—attacking trios led by the S. Kapustin—Shepelev—Shalimov threesome who made a fine showing at the Canada Cup tournament.

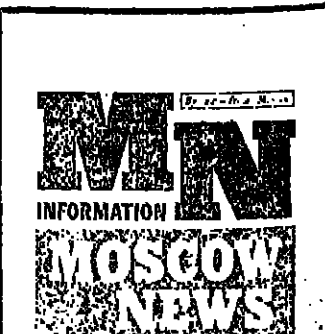
Moscow Dynamo has recruited many well-known players who have appeared more than once on various national line-ups. Still judging by the two games they lost to Spartak and the Central Army Club, the team still faces many problems. The coaches have reshuffled all the attacking trios which are showing less than adequate teamwork. The team's potential, however, remains great.

Such are my first impressions of the leaders' performance—there is still a long way to go through, and we may be in for quite a few surprises.

Mikhail GERTSIK

OF INTEREST

A stone-throwing competition is regularly held in a picturesque spot near the Swiss town of Interlaken. Under the rules of the game, which is nearly 180 years old, the stone must weigh exactly 83.5 kg. This year's winner is Josef Kuttel who improved his own 1976 record by 10 cm, throwing his stone at a distance of 3 m 61 cm.



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PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS AND PEACEFUL COOPERATION

There are good prospects for continued mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the fields of the economy, science, culture and other areas. Such cooperation answers the interests of both countries and will have a positive effect on the general improvement of the political climate in Europe. This was the opinion expressed during the course of talks in the Kremlin between Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut O. Vetter, chairman of the alliance of German trade unions (FRG).

LEONID BREZHNEV TO VISIT FRG

Leonid Brezhnev is to visit on November 23-24 this year the Federal Republic of Germany, at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Two Moroccan lawyers who earlier this month visited Cairo on instructions of the Secretary of the League of the Arab Lawyers have reported at

Red Cross gift to Angola

Luanda, M/S "Nikolai Shvernik" recently sailed from Tallinn to Angola carrying a cargo of medicines, bandages, blankets, tents, condensed milk and baby food, a gift from the Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the

USSR to the people living in Angola's southern provinces, the victims of aggression by racist South Africa. Two other batches of similar goods have been delivered to Angola by M/S "Alexander Olsupov" and by Aeroflot planes.

DIPLOMATS AT WORKER CHURILOV'S EXHIBITION



Diplomats at the exhibition. Boris Churilov's second from right. Photos by Mikhail Rukhmarev

the artist's unusual choice of material. A group of diplomats accredited to Moscow were invited to the preview of the exhibition where some of them were interviewed by our correspondent, who started off, however, by talking to Boris Churilov.

"I am not the first person to use this material," the artist said. "Our ancestors used to write letters on birch bark and made household utensils from it. I just discovered that a well-sharpened pencil leaves brown lines on the bark. The rest comes from hard work and the desire to reproduce the wonderful creations of our early architects."

Suwardi Wasono, Counselor at the Indonesian Embassy, said: "This is the first time that I have seen art and your industry, our tree, the birch, combined. The birch, of course, is a tree which I identify with Russian nature. I had a chance to speak with the artist, Boris Churilov, an interesting person—a working

(Continued on page 3)

YAK-42 SETS RECORD

A YAK-42 120-seater has made a non-stop flight from Moscow to Chita, covering 4,730 km in 5 hr 20 min, a world record for its class. This plane has only recently started commercial flights on Aeroflot routes.



We had an excellent flight, despite rather bad weather, said commander and USSR test-pilot Yuri Shevchakov, as he came down the gangway. Not only did we complete the journey on schedule, we also had enough fuel for another two hours flight, thus proving the YAK-42's reputation of being an economical passenger plane.

Conference of USSR-USA Friendship Society

The 4th all-Union Conference of the USSR-USA Friendship Society has taken place in Moscow. The participants noted that the activity of the Society was directed at strengthening contacts with the US people, expanding ties with American organizations which stepped up for better relations with the USSR against the arms race, for international understanding and cooperation.

Ewart Culmer, head of delegation of the National Council of the American-Soviet Friendship, President of the Council, underlined that the society of friendship in the USA carried out an important work to inform the Americans with the life in the USSR.

The participants to the conference summed up the activities and worked out the line for further improvement of relations between the peoples of the two countries.

SWEDISH BALLET IN MOSCOW

This ballet company of the Swedish Royal Opera House has come to Moscow. They have already shown Jules Massenet's ballet "Mephisto" (the production is by MacMillan) on the Bolshoi's stage. The Swedish company, which has already visited Leningrad and Riga, will acquaint Muscovites with a programme of one-act ballets.

The current tour continues traditional artistic links between the two countries. Thus, for instance, Val. Griegovich, who staged at Stockholm the ballet "The Stone Flower" by Sergei Prokofiev.

In the photo: A scene from "Mephisto".

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material, carried in the edition of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Reagan on economic relations with the developing nations

Philadelphia. Economic relations and military preparations are the two main components of American policy. In this context, American relations with the developing countries are of crucial importance, said President Reagan, in a speech to the Council on International Affairs, during which he talked about American policy towards the developing nations. The speech had been timed to coincide with the summit meeting between the heads of state and government of a number of capitalist and developing countries, to be held next week in the Mexican city of Cancun.

According to the president, among the foreign economic policy measures his administration intends to take is an "improvement of the climate" in the developing countries to facilitate capital investment by Western monopolies. Reagan pointed out that today private investment accounted for as much as 70 per cent of all the capital influx into the developing world, but he neglected to mention that this had led to the considerable indebtedness of the newly-independent states. The International Monetary Fund estimates that the latter's debt to the West now stands at \$80 thousand million dollars.



The face of American foreign policy.
Drawing by Vyacheslav Chakiridze

CIA given unrestricted run of the ground

New York. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has compiled a report analysing the new provisions regulating CIA activity contained in the presidential draft enactment submitted to Congress.

In its comment on the report, AP concludes that the Administration has given the CIA complete freedom of action in conducting wholesale surveillance of people, political parties and public organizations in the country. The CIA has been empowered to open private mail without being sanctioned to do so by legal authorities, as well as to make use of files on private individuals compiled by financial and medical establishments, telephone companies, etc.

'CHICKEN WAR' GOES ON

Brussels. The Commission of the Common Market has given Britain another month in which it is to lift the restrictions on the imports of poultry from the other EEC countries. These restrictions were unilaterally introduced by the British Agriculture Ministry in August, affecting mostly France, the main poultry exporter into Britain. France has vigorously protested against this protectionist measure as "absolutely unjustified".

"The chicken war" has already been discussed by the EEC agriculture ministers who have failed to settle the differences over this matter. If Britain does not comply with the demand by the EEC Commission until October 30, this matter will be presented before the European Communities Court.

SPAIN MAY SOON JOIN NATO

Washington. Spain's entry into NATO and the EEC topped the agenda at talks held between Juan Carlos, King of Spain, and President Reagan, the Secretary of State, Helmut Kohl, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and Congress leaders.

America has announced its full support for these plans and is counting on Spain being formally admitted to NATO at the next session of the bloc's council to be held this December. For his part Juan Carlos promised Washington that Spain would be a "loyal ally" of the United States.

First steps of new Egyptian President

Cairo. The new President of Egypt, H. Mubarak has declared the composition of his government. All ministers remain unchanged. Mubarak's previous post of vice-president remains vacant. Thus, being president, prime minister, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the ruling National-Democratic Party Mubarak personifies all powers in the country.

Addressing the National Assembly, Mubarak has declared that he intends to continue President Sadat's line. Also he said that Sadat's "open doors" policy will be continued and that Egypt will observe the Camp David terms and will continue its "normalization" of relations with Israel and talks on "Palestinian autonomy". According to Mubarak, Egypt's policy in the Middle East will remain unchanged even after the ultimate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai which is said to take place in April 1982.

New York. President Reagan had behind the closed doors

a meeting in the White House of the National Security Council which as "The New York Post" reports was to discuss the "Bright Stars" military manoeuvres. The paper also reports that Reagan gave his go ahead to State Secretary Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger's initiative to carry out this huge operation early in November on the territory of Egypt, the Sudan, Oman and Somalia.

As part of a general anti-Libyan scheme Reagan's Administration has sent to Egypt to AWACS planes which are intended for surveillance and control of military operations. This was disclosed by an official spokesman for the Department of State who also said that the planes had already arrived in Egypt and were to remain there for an unspecified period of time.

ABC has quoted Weinberger as saying that the security of the AWACS planes will be provided by "Nimitz" with fighters which was ordered to sail to the Egyptian shores.

STATEMENT BY IRANIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Tehran. Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement in which it demanded that the United States should withdraw all its troops and warships from the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. After the death of Sadat, the statement says, the United States is trying to bolster the wobbling puppet regime, in particular in Egypt, so as to expand aggression against the region's independent peoples. At present the whole world witnesses the military expansion of the United States, witnesses how Reagan and his administration are trying by force of arms to

establish their domination in the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, the statement says, regards these actions of the United States as interference in the internal affairs of the Egyptian people and the peoples of other Moslem countries.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry expresses confidence that the policy of the United States in this area of the world will meet with failure as to those who are following the path of Camp David, the fate of the Sadat regime awaits them.

FACTS AND EVENTS

France will restrict the imports of Japanese goods if the country does not take steps to eliminate the trade imbalance in the trade between the two countries. This has been announced by the French Minister of Overseas Trade Michel Jobert who met a delegation of Japanese industrialists, leaders of 15 major companies and banks from Japan. France, he said, will be forced to take the protectionist measures if Japan does not alter its attitude to trade.

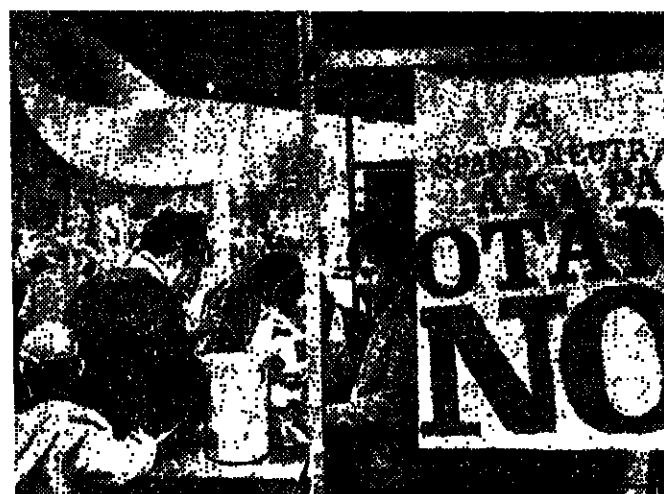
The meeting has ended in Tripoli of the Committee on Economic Questions set up under the bilateral Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Libya, the Democratic Yemen, and Ethiopia. Delegates discussed progress in economic relations between the three countries.

The US Attorney General B. Parker has announced that the trial of John Hinckley, the man who eight months ago made an attempt on the life of President Reagan, is to begin in Washington on November 30.

The American Voyager-2 spacecraft has discovered the hottest point in the Solar System. Situated near Saturn, this point is 300 times hotter than the solar corona.

A spokesman for the Spanish Navy has announced that Spain is to hold joint naval exercises with the Americans. The manoeuvres are to take place between October 26 and November 4 to the south-east and west of the Spanish coast.

The new Norwegian parliament has been sworn in following the elections for September 13-14. The new Prime Minister is Høyre, leader of the Conservatives. The new Foreign Minister is Sverre Strøm.



The signatures of people protesting against Spain's entry into NATO are collected in Madrid.

Telephoto ADN-TASS

Science and technology

THE USES OF WASTE PAPER

The world's paper manufacturers are always on the lookout for new, effective methods of processing waste paper. Tests have been carried out at the pulp-and-paper industry institute in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, on new equipment for processing old newspapers, used punched cards, paper packing and so on. The technological process involved is rather simple. Waste paper is cut into small strips and treated with hot water. After this a special rotary machine sorts the mass of pulp into light and dark shades. A solution of glue is added to the light pulp which is transformed into smooth and clean paper suitable for exercise books and notepaper. The dark pulp is utilized for packing cardboard.

ACUPUNCTURE AS CURE FOR STOUTNESS

Acupuncture enthusiasts maintain that it cures most diseases. Recently, a new claim has been made for acupuncture. Toshio Mukai, a doctor from the University of Mie, Daigaku, in Japan, maintains that a specially devised course in acupuncture enables a stout man to lose six-seven kg in weight in a month. Speaking at a conference of acupuncture specialists in Nagoya, Dr. Mukai said that he had located several centres in the earlobe, when a needle is inserted into these, the production of insulin is reduced and thus a man loses his appetite. Volunteers who underwent a special course of treatment cut down their weight by two kilos in two weeks.

SOVIET AND FRENCH SCIENTISTS EXPLORE SPACE

In France the Soviet and French scientists have ended their 18th meeting on cooperation in the exploration of space. Speaking at a press conference, Professor P. Mjral, deputy director general of the French centre for space exploration, stressed that the meeting allowed to evaluate the results achieved in the Soviet-French cooperation, and to exchange views on the final scientific data obtained from the Aurville satellite which was recently launched under the Soviet-French Arcade programme. He said that the information from the satellite was of great scientific interest.

The meeting also examined preparations for the implementation of the next joint project.

Most attention was concentrated on the preparations for a joint flight by Soviet and French spacemen on board the Soviet Salyut space complex. This month, he said, the French side will deliver to the Soviet Union the instruments which are to be used to carry out the experiments during the flight.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Academician V. Kotel'nikov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Chairman of the Intercoms Council, stressed that the meeting successfully dealt with many problems involved in the forthcoming joint experiments. "This will enable us to continue our purposeful and friendly work to explore space," he noted.

OF INTEREST

Seen through the eyes of a Californian artist, this old Castilian represents a rare "discovery" in the collection of an anatomologist. The "West Coast" magazine "National Geographic" writes that a crime was needed in order to perform the operation on this symbol of great patrol wasted; the "pig" single weighs two pounds.

Poisonous snake at large in London

Dislodging a conglomeration of ground from Indonesia, London doctors came across an unusual discovery: a poisonous snake whose bite causes instant death. Attempts to catch the reptile, having killed the patient, have been cancelled in the search.

Order for kindness

In Ethiopia, where poverty is widespread, a special order for kindness has been issued. It is directed to all men who have spent

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CONSPIRACY AGAINST LIBYA

Washington is launching a new stage in its large-scale military preparations in the Middle East. Their main objective now is independent Libya, writes A. Kopylov in IZVESTIA.

As a dress rehearsal for an invasion of Libya, the United States is planning large-scale military manoeuvres codenamed "The Bright Star" for early November. These manoeuvres, in which American troops will take part, will be held in Egypt, in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan border.

While extending the conspiracy against Libya, and preparing to invade it, Washington is fomenting anti-Libyan sentiments in order to justify its subsequent actions to the world. America by means of groundless allegations concerning certain "subversive" Libyan actions, accuses Libya of aggression against Chad and of threatening the Sudan from the territory of the former country. These are deliberate lies.

The Libyan troops are in Chad at the request of the legitimate government of that country and in keeping with the friendship and union treaty between the two countries, signed on June 15, 1960.

It is up to the peoples of Libya and Chad to decide what sort of government they want. It is also up to these states alone to decide on their mutual relations. Any encroachments on these sovereign rights can only be viewed as impermissible actions of an aggressive nature.

NEUTRON WEAPON—THREAT TO UNIVERSAL PEACE

The production of the neutron weapon may have most dangerous consequences for the cause of universal peace, writes the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The journal points out that a new barbaric type of weapon of mass annihilation of people is launched into batch production. Doctors, scientists, and specialists authoritatively stated the extreme danger of the consequences of the use of the neutron weapon. The neutron warhead is one of the most refined varieties of the nuclear weaponry, which is, just as the atomic bomb, a weapon of mass annihilation.

The assertion that the neutron weapon is aimed at military personnel, taking part in combat operations, and does not affect civilians is obviously aimed at uninformed people, the journal stresses. It is known that even at a distance of 1,200 metres from the epicentre of the blast of a neutron bomb with a capacity of one kilotonne (the bomb dropped on Hiroshima had a capacity of 20 kilotonnes) there will be an area of 4.5 square kilometres in size where all living things will be killed. Over an area of 15 square kilometres people will be subjected to radiation which will cause grave diseases in them and genetic impairments in their offspring.

The neutron bomb is dangerous not only for the living but also for the succeeding generations. It is the civilians who will sustain heaviest casualties given the dense population in a number of countries where the neutron weapon is likely to be stationed, the journal concludes.

PATH TOWARDS GOODNEIGHBOURLINESS

It is important to take into account the post-war realities in order to develop genuine goodneighbourliness. PRAVDA writes in its article on Soviet-Japanese relations. Attempts not to recognize these realities and lay territorial claims to a neighbouring state are not only senseless but also dangerous. The attempt to poison the atmosphere of goodneighbourliness by a rumour about the "Soviet military threat" and review the results of World War II are needed in Japan only by the forces which would like to cross out the peaceful provisions of its constitution.

Pointing out that goodneighbourliness and cooperation correspond to the vital interests of both the Soviet and the Japanese peoples, the newspaper goes on, one can only welcome political consultations. The USSR has reaffirmed more than once its readiness for such a dialogue, including by constructive initiatives (for instance, the proposal to conclude a Soviet-Japanese treaty on goodneighbourliness and cooperation, the idea to spread to the Far East confidence-building measures in the military area). The future will show whether Japan is also ready for such a dialogue.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHOPOROV

MISSILES AS TRUMPS?

Can talks avert war? It appears that there are various answers to this question. In our nuclear age, as any unbiased, thinking person would tell you, one cannot rely on confrontation and mutual inflexibility. Talks are needed to search for mutually acceptable decisions not prejudicial to the interests of either side. Finally, the experience of international relations indicates that such a search yields results favourable for the international climate.

There are, however, people who think differently. Eugene Restov, director of the US arms control and disarmament agency, believes that one should not place excessive hopes on the possibility that war might be averted through arms control talks. On the other ways of avoiding war, Restov remains silent. As we know, the American leaders have things more important than peace on their minds: the arms race and their attempt to return to the role of world policeman.

Restov's statement sounds all the more menacing having been made in Bonn only hours before the start of the biggest anti-war demonstration in FRG history. The demand by West Europeans for an American-Soviet arms control agreement, Restov in-

dicted, will not affect Washington's position at the forthcoming talks with Moscow. Restov, as we see, is trying to subvert those who are opposed to the Pentagon plans of covering Western Europe with missiles. Significantly, he makes no secret of the fact that America does not intend to listen to those whom they are making into nuclear targets—such is the mentality of an American politician.

Restov is now engaged on a special tour of the West European capitals to cool the excessive hopes of the allies for success at nuclear arms talks in Europe. The West must gear up, he warns, for protracted talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear medium range missiles in Europe. This idea is supplemented by another no less important—Restov is confident that the deployment of American missiles in Europe will "proceed strictly on schedule".

The American enthusiasts of various "linkages" are drawing a strict line between talks and NATO rearmament—but what then is the use of talks? Seen from the point of view of ordinary common sense, they are needed to halt the arms race and to lower the level of nuclear confrontation; from the point of view of the Washington strategists, the very fact of the deploy-

ment of the missiles will act as a trump at talks with the USSR. It should be noted that such views are held by many people in Washington aside from Restov. State Secretary A. Haig has repeatedly claimed that talks with the USSR could only succeed once the NATO missile decision had been implemented, while Defense Undersecretary F. Ikle said even after the agreement on talks was reached the Soviet Union should have no cause to doubt in Western readiness to deploy its medium range missiles.

The implementation of the Pentagon missile schedules aims at upsetting the balance of power between the USSR and the USA. And such a balance exists, a fact repeatedly acknowledged by the Washington leaders themselves and recognized by the SALT-2 talks. Regional parity in Europe is maintained by each side having roughly a thousand nuclear weapon carriers each. As regards strategic warheads, NATO as a whole has one and a half times more than the Warsaw treaty—9,200 to 6,000.

As for the Soviet SS-20 missiles, each one of them replaces one and more often two—outdated missiles, which are not deployed anywhere else after being removed from position.

Hence such modernization does not result in an increase in the number of Soviet medium range missiles in the western areas of the Soviet Union, whereas the placement in Western Europe of new American missiles—having what is more, the strategic goal of striking at targets deep within Soviet territory—would give the West a 130 per cent superiority in nuclear medium range carriers, as well as increasing Western superiority in the explosive power of the existing charges.

It is, indeed, a strange idea, to put it mildly—first to upset the parity and then start negotiating. It would it not be more productive to discard all hopeless expectations of achieving military superiority and to search for a solution now, while the parity still holds? Working on this assumption, the USSR stresses its readiness to suspend deployment of medium range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, the day the talks start in earnest. But this will happen only if America announces that it will not bolster nuclear medium range weapons in Europe during the talks.

The advantages of such a position are clear to many West Europeans. New nuclear missiles should not be placed in the FRG during the present talks, says Richard Eppler, one of the leaders of Germany's Social Democratic Party. It is also known that the Soviet Union does not insist on preserving the entire quantity of rockets deployed in its western areas and will start cutting them down provided the implementation of the NATO decision is removed from the agenda.

In short, only talks—and fair and constructive talks, during which each side will strive for their successful conclusion—can lead humanity out of the nuclear stalemate.

POLISARIO BRINGS DOWN MOROCCAN PLANES

Rabat. Addressing an emergency parliament meeting, M. Bouabid, Prime Minister of Morocco, said that on October 1, Moroccan troops had been attacked by POLISARIO combatants. Two Moroccan C-130 cargo planes and one Mirage F-1 fighter were shot down in Western Sahara.

DIPLOMATS AT WORKER CHURILOV'S EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 1)

man, who has transformed his hobby into an occupation. Belay Girmay, First Secretary, Embassy of Socialist Ethiopia: "I just cannot believe that all these drawings are human creations. I know Churilov's miniatures have been admired in France and Finland; I would like to see an exhibition of his works in Africa; in my own country, Boris Churilov has agreed to this—a former steelworker, he says, he is not afraid of our hot climate."

Zhang Miao, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Chinese People's Republic: "I've never seen anything of the kind before. Despite the fact that in China people often make beautiful objects from natural materials, including pictures made from feathers or shells. What especially strikes me here is that of the 60 works on display no two are of the same colour: colours range from pale pink to violet."

Maria AMAROVA

PEOPLE

The Chicago "Sun Times" has accused 73-year-old Cardinal John Cody of giving nearly a million dollars of his parishioners' donations to a woman-friend who has already purchased a 100-thousand-dollar villa in Florida. The cardinal himself says that Ellen Dolan Wilson, the 74-year-old recipient of the money, is not a personal friend of his, but a distant relative.

Mr. Iida, an office worker from the Japanese city of Kyoto, has had his family suddenly increased by four members after his wife bore him two boys and two girls. The doctors report that the mother and the babies are in excellent health.

40-year-old John Minneck, dubbed "the heaviest man in the world", is again back in hospital. Three years ago, Mr. Minneck, who then weighed 1,400 pounds, or 633 kg, was on the verge of death. At the time he was saved by doctors who put him on a special 16-month diet after which he lost nearly 900 pounds (or some 400 kg). In recent weeks, however, Minneck has again begun to gain weight at a catastrophic pace.

A PRIEST'S DASHED HOPES

Rome. The sudden surge of young worshippers to his church delighted the priest at a church in Via Anicia, in Rome. It was some time before the priest discovered the reason for this influx: large caches of battle-broken armour in the graveyard

Loch Ness reveals further mysteries

It one is to believe "The Sunday Times", Loch Ness in Scotland is literally "swarming" with "dangerous animals". According to the "paper", some claims from the "lovers of the Loch" have been discovered: yet another strange creature in this deep-water lake. This eight-centimetre, resembling a shrimp, was filmed by a quadruped at a depth of 250 metres not far from the place where, according to tradition, the famous monster lives.

Having studied the film, mysterious experts have decided it is a "new variety of animal".

Handwritten note: "The Loch Ness Monster is a real creature. It is a large, long-necked animal that lives in the deep waters of the lake. It is said to be over 100 feet long and weigh over 2,000 tons. It has been seen many times by people who have been fishing in the lake. It is a very mysterious creature and its existence is still a mystery to this day."

Round the Soviet Union

● A PLAN FOR THE RATIONAL USE OF LAND RESOURCES IN ARMENIA HAS BEEN DRAWN UP BY SCIENTISTS FROM THAT SOVIET CONSTITUENT REPUBLIC. 90 per cent of whose territory lies at heights of over one kilometre above sea level. The plan provides for the reclamation of 100 thousand hectares of rock-strewn hillside, while vineyards and fields are to be laid out on mountain slopes.

● A TREASURE TROVE OF FOLKLORE OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN THE KORYAK TUNDRA HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE VILLAGE OF LESNOYE, ON THE COAST OF THE SEA OF OKHOTSK, where many previously unknown songs, tales, riddles and legends have been recorded by staff members of the Koryak Centre for Folk Art. Using Koryak tunes as a foundation, the old Koryak "Kholole" festival and the "Murgonok" feast of the Evenk deer-breeder, have been revived.

● IN A RESTORED WIND-MILL, NEAR THE CITY OF PANEVEZYS IN LITHUANIA, UNIQUE MUSEUM OF "LITHUANIAN SILK" (THIS IS THE NAME GIVEN TO FLAX IN THIS BALTIC REPUBLIC) HAS BEEN OPENED. The exhibits demonstrate the 1,000-year-old history of national flax weaving.

● AN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY HAS BEEN SET UP IN THE CRIMEA. Ten telescopes and other instruments through which the children will be able to observe the stars have been put at their disposal. Still earlier, on the initiative of Yuri Gagarin, the first cosmonaut, a cosmonauts township was set up in Artek.

● AN EXHIBITION "AUTUMN-81" HAS OPENED IN RIGA WITH 350 WORKS OF ART ON DISPLAY. Represented are both well-known artists and students and graduates of the Academy of Art of this Baltic republic. The paintings, sculpture and drawings vividly depict the history and the present-day life of the Latvian republic.

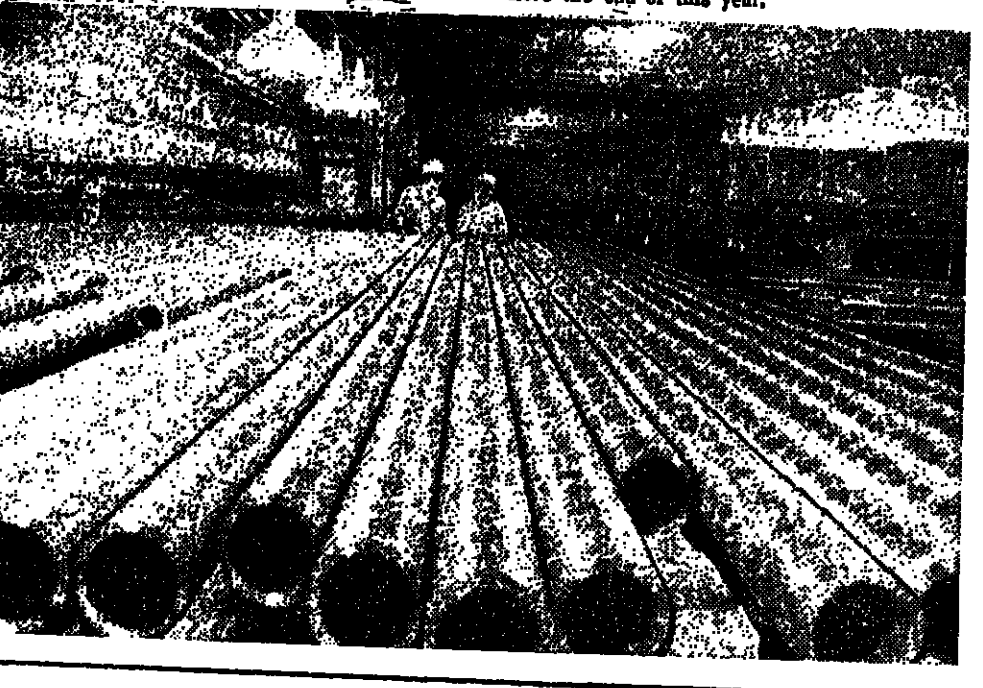
VOLZHISKY PIPES

The steel pipe factory in the town of Volzhsky, in the Volgograd Region, is one of the newest and largest enterprises of its kind in the country. It produces steel pipes, including pipes of large diameter, for oil and gas pipelines, urban mains and for the construction of large aqueducts and irrigation systems.

The factory is the first in the Soviet Union to cover large pipes with a corrosion-proof epoxy coating to ensure their long-term life. A new technology for the heat treatment of the metal has also been adopted, making it possible to

produce thinner pipes and in this way to reduce the consumption of steel.

Pipes are made in a huge shop having mills and electric welding shop equipment. The modern automatic control methods in use at the plant ensure that the pipes are precision made. Last summer, the output of the pipe-rolling shop at Volzhsky was doubled. At the present time production stands at 180 thousand tonnes of carbonaceous piping a year. The factory is soon to make pipes for the manufacture of bearings and the first such pipes are to be made before the end of this year.



POWER BRIDGE OVER SAND HILLS

A big power line has come into operation, delivering electricity from the Mary power station (Turkmenia) to Karakul (Uzbekistan).

Stretching for 368 kilometres across the south Karakum Desert, it links the biggest electric station in the Turkmen re-

public with a developing area of chemical and mining industry in the valley of the Zarafshat River.

Hundreds of kilometres of super-high voltage power lines have been built in Central Asia over the past few years. There is a unified grid linking the

Nurek hydrostation in Tadzhikistan, the Syrdarya and Tashkent thermal stations in Uzbekistan, and the Toktogul hydrostation in Kirgizia. The plans are to extend the power line from Karakul to the south where the Talmardzhan thermal station is now being built in the Karakum Steppes, and still farther to Guzar.

SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO WOMEN'S LABOUR

Medical examinations of the women workers of the Sparta knitting mill in Vilnius, made on the initiative of the labour protection department of the Lithuanian Council of Trade Unions, showed that women working at the mill feel equally well before the beginning of work and towards the end of the shift. There was practically no difference in cardiograms taken at an interval of seven hours. The system of labour protection used at this mill has been approved by the Lithuanian trade unions as a model one.

There is a special system of psychological relaxation used at the mill. No less important is the creation of conditions that enable the women to combine their routine work with creative and innovative activities. Apart from lunchtime which lasts for an hour, the women workers have several pauses during a seven-hour shift. They spend them in special rest-rooms. Rest in upholstered chairs, soothing music, colour slides with peaceful landscapes and a tonic drink remove fatigue, calm the nervous system and normalize arterial pressure.

Women with young children are given additional summer leaves. They may spend their holidays at the mill's recreation centres or go to a sanatorium or a mother-and-child holiday-home with the accommodation costs covered fully by the trade union.

MAMMOTH MACHINES FOR COAL QUARRIES

A Zhdanov works in the Ukraine has started commercial production of rotor excavating complexes for coal strip mining in Siberia.

One such complex mines up to 15,500,000 tonnes of coal a year and can operate in rigorous climates — all its carrying parts can stand up to frosts of -40°C and lower. Only five people operate the machine using automatic devices.

FRENCH SCHOOLCHILDREN VISIT RIGA

Senior formers at Secondary School No. 78 in Riga, the capital of Latvia, have played host to a group of senior formers from Marseilles and Calais, who study Russian. The French children have come to the USSR to learn to speak the language more fluently and to see how their Soviet counterparts live.

Their hosts in Riga prepared a very full programme. They showed them around the city and its suburbs, for instance, the seaside resort of Jurmala. They arranged sports competitions, visits to the theatre, to exhibitions, and film showings. In school No. 78's hobby groups, the French were taught how to make souvenirs of amber to sing Russian songs and even how to cook Russian pancakes.

Ancient Roman camp near Kerch

Leningrad archaeologists have discovered a military camp, belonging to Roman legionaries, in the Crimea. The discovery was made last summer in the course of excavations at Ilurat, a fortified town at the approaches to the legendary Ponticapeo (now Kerch), formerly capital of the Bosphorus kingdom.

Ilurat first attracted attention thanks to the discovery there of many monuments and articles of everyday use dating back to the late Hellenic epoch. However, it wasn't until the archaeologists unearthed the remains of a fortress wall and reconstructed the town's general layout which fully corresponds to classical descriptions of Roman fortifications — a square with a rectangular intersection of streets.

Scholars believe that Ilurat was founded in 43-46 A.D. by Roman legionaries, taking part in the dynastic struggles of the Bosphorus kings. As a result, Rome retained its control over the northern region of the Black Sea and stationed garrisons there. The barracks, built of massive stone slabs, show that this was no temporary camp, but a permanent fort.

Science and technology

SEMI-PRECIOUS STONE... FROM CONCRETE

Byelorussian physicists and specialists from the Minsk research institute of building materials have produced concrete-polymer slabs representing an exact imitation of the texture of marble, labrador, malachite and other precious finishing building materials. The concrete was "enriched" by saturating it with polymer with the help of radioactive irradiation. The new materials, which are just as durable as natural stones and are two to three times as cheap, can be made from low-grade sands and the waste of stone-cutting production.

TELETHERMOMETER

An infra-red radiometer, developed by specialists from the Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute,

Places to visit



A hall in the museum.

YEREVAN'S MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

Modern Armenian paintings, sculptures and drawings are on view at the Museum of Modern Art in Yerevan. The exhibits are changed all the time, and new works are added to the collection. Some of the artists whose work is on view are already famous, others are just starting their careers.

Pride of place is taken by the paintings of Martiros Saryan, Yervand Kocher and Muses Avetisyan.

Saryan's work characterized by its bright colours, opened a new era in the history of Armenian art, enriching it by drawing on the ancient traditions of Armenian miniatures.

Avetisyan continued the Saryan tradition of a colourful synthesis of symbols and reality. His art is inseparably linked with his native land, its nature and its people. This is not to say, however, that he limits himself to national themes, he is also concerned with global problems.

Kocher once had a show, together with Picasso, in Paris. His canvases, "The Tragedy of War", on view at the museum in Yere-



A painting by Gayane Khachatryan, modern Armenian artist.

van, confirms what the Italian artist, Renato Guttuso said of his work: "Everything is said here, and everything is just beginning".

Artists that have attracted attention comparatively recently

are also widely represented at Yerevan's Museum of Modern Art. Their works provide a vivid panorama of life in this country today. Experiments in colour and composition exist side by side with realistic trends.

VIEWPOINT

A UNION OF A HUNDRED CULTURES

Gavril PETROSYAN

Neither the New Soviet Encyclopedia, nor the latest Encyclopaedic Dictionary provide any information on the literature of the Sami or the Itelmen peoples. (The Sami with a population of 1,800 live in the north European part of the USSR; the Itelmen, numbering 1,300 people come from the Kamchatka Peninsula in the north-east of the USSR.) The fact is that the first works of fiction to have been written in the languages of these two nationalities, date only from 1981. It is by no means out of the question therefore, that new literatures may soon be added to our multinational, 77-language-strong, Soviet literature.

Plays in this country are staged in 47 languages, radio and television programmes are broadcast in 67 languages, and books and magazines are published in 80 languages. It should be noted that during the years of Soviet power, 40 nationalities have developed written languages of their own.

But what exactly is represented by all these figures? Let me take as an example the cultural development of the peoples in Daghestan and in the Extreme North.

Daghestan is a small country in the Northern Caucasus populated by numerous nationalities — the Avars, the Lezgians, the Kumyks, the Laks, and others all speaking different languages. Before the 1917 Socialist Revolution, they had no written language of their own, no professional arts, and the fame of individual folk singers never went beyond their own village.

Now, the Daghestanians have their own national written language, literature and art. The names of the Daghestanian poet Rasul Gamzatov and composer Mural Kazhlayev are well known in this country and abroad.

Whereas half a century ago, few people even in Russia knew anything about the Udeghes, the Yukaghirs, the Evenks, the Koryaks and the Chukchi — minority nationalities from the North — today, there are novels, stories and poems written in the languages of these peoples. Thanks to translations into Russian, a broad section of the Soviet reading public is well acquainted with the names of the Chukchi writers Yuri Rykhter and Antonina Kymyvala with the names of Umuur Aul and Nikolai Kurlov, who belong to the 600-strong Yukaghir people, and of the Evenk writer Nikolai Kalitka and the Udeghes Dzhansai Kimonko.

All this may create the impression that only such minority peoples, who had no writing of their own, benefited from joining the Soviet Union. This is not so. Although there has been written Georgian and Armenian languages from times immemorial, nearly ninety per cent of both the Armenians and the Georgians were illiterate before the establishment of the USSR. Today, Georgia, Armenia and the Baltic and Central Asian republics have more college students per 10,000 of the population than many developed European countries.

National cultures in the Soviet Union actively enrich each other. This process is promoted by the regular days and weeks of literature, theatre and music held by each constituent republic in some other parts of the Soviet Union, and by the "rhythms, festivals and other cultural events

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ALTAI TODAY

Historically, the towns and cities of the Altai Territory in Siberia had no major industry, writes PRAVDA. Today, however, there are dozens of engineering, chemical, textile and foodstuff factories in the cities of Rubtsovsk, Barnaul, and Bisk.

Present-day Altai is one of Siberia's large agro-industrial complexes. Side by side with a highly developed agriculture, major industry is concentrated here. The volume of the latter's production amounts to 4,500 million roubles a year, i.e., twice as much as that deriving from agricultural produce. New factories are being built, and workers' towns and settlements are growing apace. Scientists expect the Altai region to develop primarily as an agro-industrial complex. This means that the green light will be given to the development of the engineering and chemical industry for agriculture, and to the processing of agricultural produce.

WHAT MAKES A MAN SPIRITUALLY RICH?

Anyone ennobled in the ivory tower of his own nation is spiritually impoverished. But, equally poor is the man devoid of national pride who crosses out his own heritage at one fell swoop of the pen, replacing it by a universal variant, writes Armenian poetess Silva Kaputikyan in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The true internationalist is the person who loves his own nation, at the same time as reaching out to a hand to other people. By drawing from the common sources and generously sharing what is his with others he becomes twice as rich — by virtue both of what he takes and gives.

Armenian culture, according to Kaputikyan, is experiencing a new renaissance, thanks to translations into the Russian language, the works of early poets,

philosophers, historians and mathematicians are becoming known to the world. It is not without significance, that the Kirghiz author, Chinghiz Aitmatov, selected as the epigraph to his novel, "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century", lines by our poet Narekatsi, who lived over a thousand years ago and is today spoken about as of a new rising star. Having read Narekatsi, Ukrainian poet Ivan Drach hurried to Yerevan in order to understand this "concentrate of earth, stone and spirit" as he has dubbed Armenia.

Two main themes are intertwined in my consciousness and, therefore, in my work, says Kaputikyan: Armenia, the land of my fathers — its past, present and future, and the fate of my people, and the roads that led me to the other people of our country. Supposing one imagines my heart depicted on a point on a map, the way a town is, for example, the symbolical dotted lines will stretch, on the one hand, to my blood brothers, Armenians, scattered around the world, and, on the other, to all corners of the Soviet Union, to my compatriots in spirit, with whom I feel an even greater affinity. I once called our community of spirit, the writer says, a kind of emotional internationalism. All these roads, Kaputikyan emphasizes, join at the crossroads of my heart.

ENERGY OF THE FUTURE

Even though the development of power engineering is in the ascendant, specialists have good reason to believe that the latest super generators can hardly be perfected — any further increase in their dimensions and power comes into conflict with a host of technical and economic problems, writes Academician Igor Glebov in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. Consequently, he argues, scientists must break new ground in this field. Scientists throughout the world, he continues, are working on electric machines using different physical principles than at present, say the superconductivity phenomenon.

The All-Union Research Institute of Electric Machines has been studying superconductivity for several years now, he writes, and has tested the world's first cryogenic turbogenerator of 20,000 kW.

Superconductivity practically eliminates loss of power in the machine — which means that given a set capacity it is possible to develop a superconductive generator two to three times smaller than the present ones — or leaving the size unchanged to sharply boost its power. Simultaneously the machine's efficiency reaches 99.5 per cent, something unmatched in the practice of power engineering. Superconductivity has enormous potential, the scientist believes, as until capacity of cryoturbogenerators can amount to, say, 10,000,000 kW — which equals the capacity of two Krasnoyarsk power stations.

An experimental commercial CTG-20 prototype will be the forerunner of even more powerful machines. A 300,000 kW unit will be developed in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), which will be followed by a 1,000,000 kW unit.

FEAR NOT CENSURE

Only ceaseless labour, a constant striving to get ahead, the wish to climb even higher heights in one's profession, can bring real accomplishment to the artist, and the more he achieves, the more exacting standards he must set himself, writes Alexei Reizen, the well-known singer, in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. A true singer, says Reizen, has complete mastery of his voice, as of an instrument, and can reproduce every shade of feeling and emotion. Singing can be compared with painting, he continues, oil, water-colours, pastel — all these must be present in one's voice in order to convey the slightest emotion.

Natural endowment is doubtless very important in this respect, Reizen contends — a singer will never manage without the appropriate timbre, overtone, or, finally, "timbre" of voice. But to make this timbre produce results, he charges, can only come from daily, painstaking work.

No singer can afford to rest on his laurels — as a poet once rightly said: "fear not censure, but rather intoxicating praise". A true artist has to strive for perfection all his life.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Svetlana SMIRNOVA



Presenting his new movie "Someone Else's Letters" at the Moscow Cinema Club, a few years ago, film director Ilya Averbach spoke roughly as follows: "The main role in this film is played by Svetlana Smirnova, a 17-year-old debutante. The first studio previews of the movie showed that even professionals completely identified Svetlana with the heroine. I wish therefore to assure you in advance: Svetlana in real life is utterly dissimilar to Zinka Begunkova, the heroine of the film — in fact she represents a complete contrast — she is a good-natured, considerate and thoroughly good person."

At the time this was just taken as a director's gimmick, though the warning was a timely one. Now that Smirnova has acted in more than one part, one begins to detect a regularity in her art: it has become evident that the actress excels in playing characters with diametrically opposed personalities to her own. Such, it appears, is the rare nature of her gift.

In "Someone Else's Letters" Svetlana acted a terrifying character. At 15, Zinka Begunkova had a very definite idea of her own of what the world was about in which there was no room for doubt of any sort, and least of all doubt in her own rightness and her right to teach others. She was utterly lacking in an understanding of the inviolability of another soul. "A fanatic with serene eyes who believes she is destined to bring justice to the world, without realizing

what she is doing. Convinced she is a saint" — this was Averbach's definition of the role. Svetlana, herself, was a charming character, brimming over with youthful naivety. She had but a year and a half's academic work behind her — at the studio of the Leningrad Theatre of the Young Spectator where she had entered straight from the country.

The combination of the looks of an angel with an appalling character was a half-raising one. The outstanding trait in the actress's performance was for complete and very real mystical integration with the character of her heroine.

Smirnova as Zinka Begunkova was a phenomenal success. At the All-Union Film Festival she was awarded the prize for the best debutante. Smirnova's two following film parts — in fairy-tale movies — would not have been considered a failure for an actress of a different calibre; they were simply insignificant. The root of the trouble lay not only in the inherent weakness of these films, but in that Svetlana here was in essence playing herself: a good-natured, sweet girl. Further proof that such parts are counterproductive for Svetlana, and detract from her performance, was provided by the movie "Married for the First Time", made by the well-known Soviet director Iosif Hefits. Here the actress again collides with a human type that is hateful to her. This time she plays the part of a soulless and heartless philistine, who aims at worldly success at any price — even at the price of the happiness and very nearly at the life of her own mother. "Married for the First Time" is a melodrama. Smirnova, however, dispenses with the traditional division into "black and white" typical of the genre. Her Tamara is charming, elegant, and even naively ingenious in her baseness.

When praising young actors one generally speaks of their naturalness, of the ease with which they step into a part, their dynamism. While possessing all these attributes, there is another aspect of Svetlana Smirnova that strikes one — her mature talent and professionalism surprising in such a young actress.

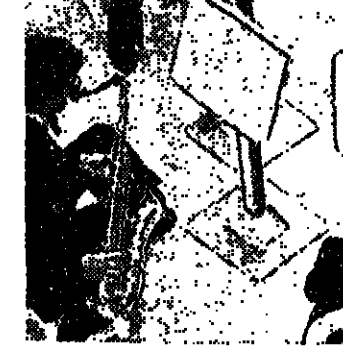
Tatyana BORISOVA

'MASKS AND MIMES' FROM THE GDR

An exhibition, called "Masks and Mimes", consisting of ritual and theatrical masks of various epochs and peoples drawn from the Ethnographical Museum in Leipzig, the oldest treasury of art in the GDR, is now on view at the Ethnographical Museum of the Peoples of the USSR, in Leningrad.

All continents are represented in this wide-ranging exhibition. Among the exhibits are festive helmet masks of the African Mendi tribe, costumes belonging to the actors of the Chinese classical opera, and other treasures collected by travellers, scientists, scholars and missionaries.

This collection, illustrating the birth of theatrical art has left Germany for the first time, says Heinz Stigl, staff member of the Leipzig Museum. This is an exchange exhibition for the splendid show, "The Peoples of Central Asia: Past and Present", mounted from the funds of the Leningrad Museum. In the two months it was on view in Leipzig, the exhibition was visited by tens of thousands of art lovers.



Parisian quartet in Lithuania

The Paris saxophone quartet was recently a big hit at the Lithuanian State Philharmonic in Vilnius.

It was the quartet's first visit to the USSR. The quartet, which was founded several years ago by Paris conservatoire graduates, has won awards at a festival of chamber music and the "Young Musicians of France" contest.

WHAT'S ON!

October 17-19

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 17—Sionitsky, "Icarus" (ballet); 18 (mat)—Hartel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet); 18 (eve), 19—Variety concert.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 18 (mat)—Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 18 (eve)—Rahpal, "The Angars" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 17—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 18 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 18 (eve)—Kirennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera); 19 — Minkis, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

FILMS

Lost Among the Living (Lev film).

About the battle of Stalingrad with some beautiful scenes. "Alma" (88 Shkolovka St.). Metro Shabolovskaya.

Head Blow (France).

About François Perle, football player who is dismissed from this team as sacked from this factory.

Cinema: "Novorossiysk" (49/24 Chervyshenskogo St. Metro: Lomonosovskaya, "doshchevnyy" (Arbatskaya St. Metro: Arbatskaya).

EXHIBITIONS

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances of the Ballet Company of the Swedish Royal Opera. 17 (all eve) — "Massenet, "Mignon". Performances by the Operetta Theatre 18 (mat, eve)—Chadkov, "Kholobyn" (ballet); 18 (eve) — Kalman, "Maritza"; 19—Lovers, "My Fair Lady".

BUSINESS



Under a long-term agreement for the further development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and India, the construction of an oil refinery is nearing completion in the Indian town of Mathura. This complex is but one example of the beneficial Indian-Soviet cooperation in the oil and petrochemical industries. With the Soviet Union's assistance, about 40 oil fields have been found in India; the USSR has also helped build several major enterprises which process about a third of all Indian oil.

In the photo: a group of Indian and Soviet specialists at the oil refinery in Mathura.

ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN!

At Moscow's Leipzig store, the GDR Association Florena has mounted an exhibition-sale of perfumery and cosmetics from the GDR.

The cosmetologists of that country demonstrate the latest in make-up to customers. They provide advice on the use of new cosmetic products, and give consultations on

care of the face and hair.

On display are over a hundred different perfumes and cosmetic goods presented by such popular names as Berlin-Kosmetik, Londa, Aerosol-Automatik, and Palma. They include shampoos, creams, vitamin lotions and balms, hair dyes, deodorants, perfumes, lip-sticks, nail polish, and eye-shades.

GROWING TRADE WITH FINLAND

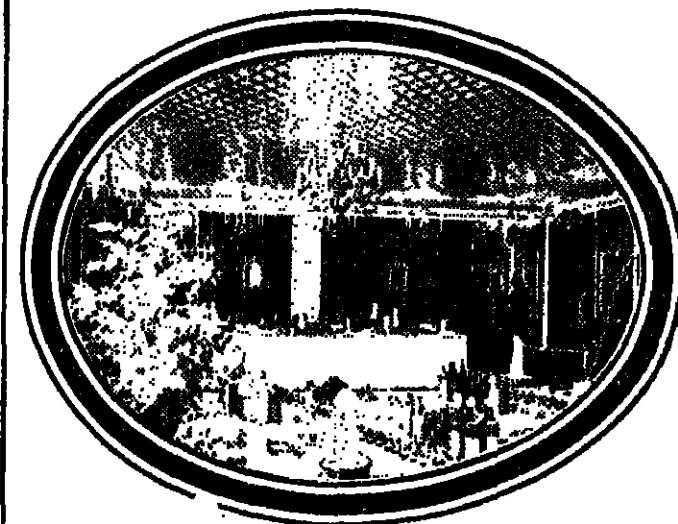
A Finnish delegation, headed by A. Karjalainen, Chairman of the Bank of Finland and Chairman of the Finnish side of the permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish commission on economic cooperation, visited the Soviet Union recently in connection with celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the State Bank of the USSR.

In view of the forthcoming 25th session of the commission, talks were held between N. S. Patolichev, Minister for Foreign Trade and Chairman of the Soviet side of the commission, and A. Karjalainen on fundamental questions of trade and economic cooperation. It was stressed that during the period the commission had been in operation, the Soviet-Finnish trade grew by more than eight times.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the long-term programme for the development and intensification of cooperation in trade, the economy, industry, science and technology, covering the period up to 1990, and the protocol on the elaboration and extension of this programme up to 1995, signed by L. Brezhnev and U. Kekkonen, envisage the following: further significant growth in the volume of mutual trade; expansion of cooperation in the joint projects; the promoting of cooperation in production and specialization, in addition to other forms of mutually advantageous cooperation.

In 1981—the first year of the trade agreement for 1981-1985—trade will reach a record level of 5,000 million roubles.

IF YOU WANT TO RELAX AND HAVE A GOOD TIME — HAVE IT WITH US!



No need to postpone your business talk till the morrow. Why not continue it after 7 p.m. at the Business Club's new restaurant at the Centre for International Trade and Scientific and Technical Relations with Foreign Countries (V/O Sovincentr).

The cosy interior, entertaining floor show, abundant Russian and exquisite West European cuisine, and excellent cellar will offer our clients will make your night with us a night worth remembering.

Don't forget to visit our other restaurants: Russky, Continental, Express and our numerous bars.

Bills are payable in hard currency or with the following credit cards: American Express, Visa, Carte Blanche, Diner's Club, Eurocard.

For bookings phone 253-77-20.

Our address: Moscow, 12 Krasnopresnenskaya Embankment.



Contacts and contracts

© N. Patolichev, Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade, received and had talks with D. Kendall, a prominent American businessman and Chairman of PepsiCo Inc.

© The latest medical equipment produced by the Austrian firm of Beckmann Instruments, can be seen at an exhibition which has opened in Tallinn, the capital of Georgia.

Beckmann Instruments, one of

the world's leading producers of medical equipment, is displaying instruments in wide use in various spheres of clinical and experimental medicine.

© The SIG company, Switzerland, arranged a symposium in Moscow recently on packing tea and other similar consumable goods. The packaging of small quantities of such products for one time use only, tea-bags etc., was also discussed. Experts from SIG and the West German firm of Bühler-MIAG, which also participated in the symposium, reported on the technology and equipment used for these purposes.

FORESTERS EXCHANGE EXPERIENCE

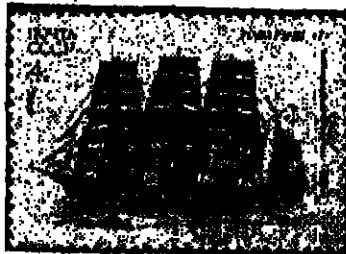
In Moscow, Canadian and Soviet forestry experts have been attending a meeting of the working group on cooperation in forestry which has just ended. Attention was concentrated on deciphering space photographs taken of large forests; effective fire-fighting techniques; methods of replenishing the forest in timber-felling areas and mountainous; microbiological and chemical means of pest control; the establishment of plantations of medicinal herbs and on other similar matters.

Close contacts between Soviet and Canadian foresters were set up in 1974. At its first meeting in 1979 the working group of

foresters outlined cooperation between the two countries until the year 1985. On the conclusion of the Moscow meeting, the Canadian specialists were taken to visit forestry enterprises in Siberia and the Far East.

Philately

SAILS OVER WAVES



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a block of stamps depicting Soviet sailing ships providing training for would-be captains and navigators in the merchant and fishing fleets. One of the stamps shows the "Tovricheskiy" sailing ship, built by the shipyard in 1944 (4 kopecks). The others depict the "Vesny" (4 kopecks), "Krasnyy" (4 kopecks), and "Sudov" (4 kopecks) ships.

Actors study dissertations

Albert Schweitzer, Nobel Peace Prize winner, philosopher, music critic and physician, might have been surprised to learn that his research papers would be of interest to a theatre. Nevertheless, they were used as background material in the production of a new play "The Men From the Black Continent", put on by the theatre in Tartu, Estonia. "We found three theses by Schweitzer in the research library of Tartu University," says Karel Ird, the theatre's director and People's Artist of the USSR. "The first paper related to material for a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1890. By studying these works we arrived at a better understanding of the views of this outstanding humanist, on which he based his life, a life entirely dedicated to other people. We were thus able to delve deeper into the character we were going to recreate on the stage."

FACTS and EVENTS

Cinema. The 30th International Film Week has ended in Mannheim, the FRG, with 19 countries having participated, including film-makers from the Soviet Union. The week's distinguishing feature is that only those film producers who are at the start of their careers take part. The Soviet entry for the competition was the documentary, "The Shepherds from Tuzhila", directed by I. Chkhaldze.

Museums. A new museum which will trace the biography and literary development of the great Russian poet Alexander Blok who lived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries is to be opened at his estate in the village of Shekmatovo, near Moscow. Only the part of the poet's former home has been preserved. His house is now to be rebuilt from descriptions and photographs.

Festivals. In Bratislava, the Sixth Prize of the Danube Television Festival has ended. This year one of the winners of the festival competition for the best programme for children and teenagers was the film made by Soviet television, "Elektronik's Adventures".



Giovanni, an Italian singer, is now touring the USSR. Her presentation is both impersonal and lyrical, sometimes accompanied by the guitar. In the photo: Giovanni (right) walking through the old streets of Rome, capital of Azerbaijan.